

SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, hundred acres of patent land, and at one hundred acres of land for ninety-nine years, all other, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from the main road that goes to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about two miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore. The land is good, and will suit either for farming or for building tobacco, it is likewise well situated for a store, as it lies on the main road that goes from the upper mills to Baltimore. It joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, who now lives, who is building and letting lots of land for people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well suited for such business, as it lies in the heart of a large tract of land where there are large quantities of wheat and many merchant mills convenient; there are also two small plantations; on one of them is a large dwelling house in pretty good repair, convenient house, and a small apple orchard; on the other place there is a middle dwelling house in pretty good repair, convenient house, and a small apple orchard; there likewise may be made meadows to support the place with hay, without any trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to see the above land by applying to Mr. Whitaker, or the subscriber. Likewise to a large two story brick dwelling house in the Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, under the whole, and a neat store made of one room, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tol. Esq. Any person inclinable to purchase the house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

Queen-Anne's county, July 23, 1773. WHEREAS one of my creditors, through ungenerous misapprehension, or wrong judgment on my property, did, in the course of the year, attach on my estate, and cause all other creditors to do the same, while I was absent from the West Indies and South provinces continent, by which I am a great sufferer, my estate having been snatched away from me in a cruel manner, and our negroes taken away from plantation at an under value; these are to those persons who have any of them in their hands, that being arrived, even without having formed of what happened to my disadvantage, regard to my estate in this province, I expect generous offers to return me the said negroes, to pay them all claims they may justly have on them, or other accounts; therefore I have said negroes have been taken away to different parts of the province, I hope none of them disposed of but in my favour. The author of my griefs never experience the but have sensibility enough in his heart to dagger he thrust into mine.

C. T. WEDERSTRANDT.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for lots or any kind of business in that office, are to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. O.

July 5, 1773

N away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, Virginia, two white men, viz. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, came in, in 1771, in the Scarf, Capt. Reid, a gardener; he is a slim made man, five feet ten inches high, brown complexion, blue blackish hair, has a remarkable swing in his voice and a cough; he had with him, a coat and cotton jackets and breeches, white, and a pair of breeches; he likes drink, and has been whipped before a magistrate; this is the third time he has run away; as he had sailors cloths with him, he will attempt to pass for a sailor. Thomas, an indentured servant, (who came in last April, Liberty, Capt. Raifon) a truncheon well made, fair complexion, brown hair, which curls in his face, a round face, hazel eyes, speaks quick, a man of trade, undertakes gardening and farming; he has been fourteen months on board a man-of-war, a butcher's steel and knife, and wears quilts in his hands; he had with him, a brown cloth coat, second hand jacket, black breeches, white, check, and a pair of breeches, and some money; he will attempt to pass for a sailor; and I hear they intend to Baltimore to Philadelphia. Whoever apprehend the aforesaid persons, and secures them in a jail, so that I get a reward of five pounds Virginia money for each of them.

RICHARD LEE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land sold by the commissioners) are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; who is empowered to receive the same; those who neglect to comply with this requisition, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

ROBERT EDEN, Executor.

RENEWED AND SON.

XXVIIIth YEAR.)

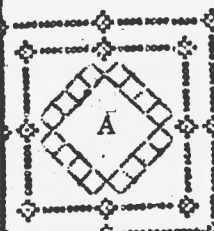
T H E

(No. 1460.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 2, 1773.

P A R I S, June 14.



COUNCIL of war was lately held at Brest, by the king's order, to try Mr. de la Martelliere, a lieutenant of a man of war, who was accused of quitting his cruise towards St. Domingo, where he commanded a frigate of war, and going to Jamaica to take in goods, which he sold privately; of putting the English flag to the dishonour of that of France; and of being guilty of treating with indignity a lady, who was a passenger on board his ship, the wife of one of the most considerable inhabitants of St. Domingo, of which her husband made complaint to the board of marine, demanding satisfaction. In consequence of these charges, the lieutenant has been degraded, broke, and condemned to twenty years imprisonment by Mons. D'Aché who presided at this court martial.

AMSTERDAM, June 16. Letters from Cadiz of the 14th of last month advise, that twelve sea captains, with a number of other officers of inferior rank, had received orders from court to set out for Ferrol, in order to take the command of twelve ships of war that were fitting out there with the utmost diligence. These letters add, that these twelve ships are to be joined by seven more at Cadiz that are ready for sea, and by seven more at Carthage; and that this squadron, which will consist of 26 sail, besides frigates, &c. is destined for the Mediterranean.

L O N D O N,

June 11. A correspondent observes, the reason why his majesty does not review the three regiments of foot guards this summer, is on account of his being obliged to meet with the duke of Gloucester, being head colonel of the first regiment, which he could willingly avoid.

It is reported that the East-India company are so greatly irritated at the iniquity and tyranny of the receding bill, that they will meet this day to consider whether they shall not give up their acquisitions in India to the great mogul. Some desperate resolution is said to be expected to be the result of their deliberations.

June 12. By many letters from Germany to commercial gentlemen in this city, we are informed, that the emperor of Germany has put himself at the head of a body of 70,000 men, and has entered Turkey by way of Hungary.

We are told that his majesty has ordered, that the custom of the recorder's making the report of prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, be for the future discontinued; and that the power hitherto exercised by his majesty, of determining the fate of the convicts, is to be vested in the judges. By this new arrangement, the judges will have the same power at the Old Bailey, that they have at the country assizes.

June 15. A correspondent says, it is much to be wished a clause could be inserted in the East-India bill now depending, that would more effectually prevent the manifest injury sustained by the revenue and public, in the present practice carried on by the outward-bound East-India ships of taking on board French wines, spirits, and other French commodities in their passage through the channel, a practice highly injurious to the merchants and manufacturers of this kingdom.

We hear from respectable authority, that the Duke of Gloucester was so ill last night, as gave his physicians little hopes, (except an unexpected change) of their being able to re-establish him.

The Birmingham and Sheffield people are said to have engaged a great number of agents to travel to the different parts of Europe, to take orders, and enter into contracts for supplying the foreign markets with goods; so that in the course of a few years the whole branch of the plate manufactory will probably be engrossed by them.

Extra of a letter from Stockholm, June 10.

"Notwithstanding the prevalent report of a new league being on the tapis between the empress of Russia and the king of Sweden, it is very positive that such a circumstance is not likely to take place; a war between the two powers is expected; and it is certain the king means to renew the claim which the Swedes have on the province of Livonia, and his preparations speak he will defend it. The empress is apprized of his intention, and is prepared for him at Neva, Riga, Revel, and all the other places of importance at Livonia.

Extra of a letter from Aleppo, March 12.

"We have just received letters from Chiro, of the 30th Jan. which bring advice that James Bruce, Esq; was lately arrived in that city from one of the most extraordinary voyages ever undertaken by an European, in which it has been reported he had perished.

In December 1768, he left Cairo, passing through

Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix. He embarked on the Red sea in August 1769, and in September arrived in a small island on the frontiers of Abyssinia. In November he gained an entrance into that jealous kingdom, and in February 1770 arrived at Gondar, the capital. In November he visited those famous sources from whence the River Nile rises. Returning to Gondar, he signalized himself so greatly in two battles gained by the king over his rebellious subjects, that he became so much in favour with that young prince as to be refused all his petitions to return; but his health declining daily, at length, in January 1772, he was permitted to set out through Senaar. In November of that year he arrived at Barbar, the last inhabited part of that kingdom, and in 25 days crossed the great desert of Nubia. Here, reduced to great distress, his camels all perishing with cold, he was obliged to throw away all his drawings, papers, and instruments, and destitute of every thing arrived in December at a small village near the cataracts at Assuan, (Syene.) Having got fresh camels, he again returned through the desert; and having retrieved all his papers, books, &c. he descended the Nile to Cairo; of the nine servants which entered Abyssinia with him, only one remaining alive.

"Mahomet, the reigning bey of Cairo, desiring out of curiosity to see him, after a long conversation ordered him to be presented with a purse of sequins covered with fruit and flowers at the bottom of the stairs. Mr. Bruce took up one flower, and refusing absolutely the money, he was reconducted to the bey to give his reasons. I am, says he to the bey, an Englishman, fervant to a great king: it is not the custom in my country to receive pecuniary gratuities from foreign princes without the approbation of our sovereign. The bey, still more than ever surprised, dismissed him with the greatest marks of distinction."

June 24. This day being Midsummer-day, there was a very numerous and respectable appearance of the livery of London, in common-hall assembled, for the annual purpose of electing sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs, aldermen Stephenfon, Wilkes, Bull, Sawbridge, Halifax, and Plomer, together with the city officers, ascended the Huffs about one o'clock, when the hall being opened by the common cryer, Mr. Recorder came forward, and in a truly constitutional speech, informed the livery of the great importance of this their annual election, "that it was, in a great measure, from a proper choice of sheriffs, their ancestors were enabled to secure to them their rights and privileges; he therefore said, he had no doubt but that they would be actuated by the same constitutional principles on the present occasion."

After the recorder had retired, M. B. Allen, Esq; reminded the livery, that last year he was forbid by the then recorder, to introduce any other matter on this day but that relative to the election; he therefore called upon the present recorder for his opinion on that matter.

The recorder immediately got up, and delivered it as his opinion, that the livery had it in their choice to debate on any matter relative to their rights they thought proper.

Having obtained this sanction, the captain then proposed that instructions (which he read) should be given the four members of parliament for the city of London, to support, next session of parliament, the motion of alderman Sawbridge in favour of annual elections.

This motion being duly put and seconded, was carried. After which the deputy town clerk (in the absence of Sir James Hodges) acquainted the livery of the lord mayor, &c. presenting their last petition to the king, agreeable to their order; and at the same time read to them his majesty's answer; when the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. retired.

The common serjeant then put up the several aldermen who have not passed the office of sheriff, with those who have been drank to, together with Stephen Sayre, Esq; as candidates for the shrievalty for the ensuing year; when the majority of hands were determined by the sheriffs to be in favour of William Plomer, alderman and bricklayer, and Stephen Sayre, Esq; frame-work-knitter.

A letter brought by the Greenwich, dated Calcutta, Dec. 3, says, "All our fears concerning the French are vanished; some of their ships at the islands are rotted, others dismantled, and several were wrecked in a violent storm; many of their people starved for the want of provisions, and the greatest part of the survivors have returned to France. Our possessions in Bengal grow more and more confirmed and stable; so that it would be a very difficult matter for an enemy to root us out."

A report prevails this morning in the city, that advice is received from Paris, that the French king has at the point of death.

Captain Webb, in his letter from St. Helena to the directors of the East-India company, says, "Besides the loss sustained by the Chinese, the Dutch commodore from Batavia perished just beyond him, and only

9 people were saved out of 140. She had 60,000l. in silver on board, with a valuable cargo of spices, cloth, tin, and arrack, computed in the whole at 120,000l."

June 26. The following arrangement will certainly take place very soon: Lord Gower to be first lord of the treasury; Lord Sandwich president of the council; duke of Grafton, first lord of the admiralty; and Lord North, privy seal.

It is reported, that in a day or two after the new Spanish ambassador, who is very shortly expected in England, delivers his credential letters, he will give answers to some interrogatories lately proposed by our ministry, in respect to the preparations making in the several sea-ports belonging to the court of Spain.

This day arrived the mail from Flanders, but brings nothing material, excepting that the Russians, by their repeated successes, have so cleared the banks of the Danube of the Turks, that a body of their light troops has been thereby enabled to advance up to the very walls of Constantinople.

A correspondent laments that no sooner does a gentleman of fair character and independent principles offer his services to the publick, and stand forth as a real friend to the people, than every invidious, time-serving scoundrel thinks himself at liberty to throw dirt in his face. Upon this noble principle the patriotic sheriff, Sir Watkin Lewes, hath faithfully served the community; and for his extraordinary zeal and services he has been grossly abused.

July 1. This day his majesty went to the house of peers, made a speech to both houses, and put an end to the present session of parliament. His majesty's speech was substantially as follows:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of parliament, without returning you my hearty thanks for the great care, assiduity, and perseverance, which you have shewn on all occasions. The war which still subsists between the Russians and the Turks, both of which I am closely connected with, though under no immediate promise, gives me great uneasiness.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I heartily thank you for the supplies you have so cheerfully granted on all occasions, and likewise for the steady perseverance you have shewn in the business of the India company, who are relieved; and at the same time are glad to inform you, that notwithstanding the vast expenses of the year, that some of the national debt is lessened.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"It shall be my chief study to preserve the general tranquillity of my kingdom, and the rights with which I am entrusted."

Sir Fletcher Norton made a long speech to the throne, informing his majesty, that the house of commons had done all that lay in their power, though not so much as they wished, for the relief of the India company.

The following piece of intelligence is an extract from a letter from on-board the Lord Camden East-Indianman, lately arrived from China:

"As we left the Cape of Good-Hope, we met two Dutch men of war bringing in a pirate, which proved to be the Aurora English frigate, with part of her crew, who had murdered the captain and all the officers, and ran away with the ship." It is upwards of four years since the Aurora, with the supervisors on board, sailed from Portsmouth.

Extra of a letter from Constantinople, May 29.

"A Ragusan sloop of war, in the service of the Porte, is just arrived here from the Palus Maotis, or the sea of Asoph, and brings the following account of the success which the Turkish fleet met with under the command of the Sieur Bordschaffe. On the 10th of last month the Turkish fleet passed the straits of Caffa, in pursuit of the Russians, who had taken a large number of Turkish vessels in the Black sea, which they had lodged in the harbour of Caffa, and were proceeding to Asoph. On the 16th four galleys, which were about a league and a half ahead of the fleet, fell in with a Russian ship of twenty guns, and five sail of transport ships, which were following the rest of the fleet at about two leagues distance. The frigate immediately attacked the galleys; but was warmly received by them, and held in play till the rest of the Turkish squadron began to appear; when after firing a single broadside she struck, and was immediately taken possession of by the foremost galley, as were the transports (except one), by the other galleys. Zoffee Bay, understanding the superior part of the Russians was yet ahead, crowded all his sails to get up with them; which was soon effected, as the transport which escaped, being a swift sailer, had given them notice, and they were laid a-back to receive him. The engagement then began; the Turkish force, consisting of two ships of 40 guns each, three Ragusan frigates of thirty each; two large xebecs mounting 16 guns each, four sloops, and eight galleys. The Russians had one ship of 50 guns, four of 36; and